

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

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When changing address give old as well as new address.



TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

An Evening Echo.
Every failure teaches a man something, if he will learn.—DICKENS.

A local squelers' union has been formed.

It is improbable that West Virginia will undertake to repudiate any debt that it may owe Virginia but it is only justice that West Virginia should not pay more than it owes.

The commission form of government down at Fairmont as it is called is being interpreted to provide for big salaries for its commissioners and a four-hour work day. That is rather expensive.

Parkersburg has discovered that it can not have policemen owing to the fact that the state laws do not permit women to hold office. The Telegram has not yet heard whether this is to be resented by the burning of the mansion of the man who dug up this point, but it is probable something radical will result.

Some of those who attended the Progressive confab here Saturday make the assertion that there will be no amalgamation of the Progressives and the Republicans. Of course, if J. B. Handlan, Democrat, who is chairman of the Progressive State Committee, has his way about there will be none. He knows that would mean Democratic defeat and some of those associated with him are becoming very good members of the Democratic old society.

"No Police on the Job," a line in the Exponent, is denounced by Michael Joyce as a "line of the whole cloth." Mr. Joyce is night sergeant of the police department and he makes the statement that he not only had the entire night force at the fire Monday morning but that the force did good work in aiding persons to get out of the burning Lowe building. Mr. Joyce's statement may cause more squawks.

Silos Widely Used.
"As a result of the farmers' institute held at Medina, Jackson county, last fall, plans are being made to erect from fifteen to twenty silos during the coming season," writes one of the residents of that community. In all parts of the state, great interest is being shown in the use of silos as a means of securing greater feeding value from the corn crop. Many farmers start by putting up a homemade silo, which costs but little cash outlay, and then in a few years follow this with a permanent concrete silo.

Prof. Bennetch, of the College of Agriculture, has prepared a brief condensed bulletin, showing the advantages of the silo and discussing the relative merits of the various types usually constructed in West Virginia. Any resident of the state may secure a copy of this bulletin free by addressing the College of Agriculture, Morgantown, and requesting the bulletin on "Silos and Silage."

Those Squawks.
Business men in the block where Monday morning's fire was have no hesitancy in saying that the local fire department did good work and they give the department credit for saving their buildings.

So far as the Union National Bank building is concerned, it was equipped with its own fire-fighting apparatus and the water supply was there to be used.

If some gentlemen had used as much effort in doing something themselves to prevent damage by fire to that building as they are using in squawking, the building might not have been damaged at all. These gentlemen are all abled bodied men, and as they have set themselves up as critics in the matter of fighting fire, they could have set an example for the fire department. Instead they did nothing to protect the building. Some of them at least owed it to the occupants to do something themselves whether the local department measured up to or not to do its duty.

The assertion is made that firemen failed to enter the building when asked to do so. Those in charge deny that they were asked.

While all deplore the fact that dam-

age was done to the bank building and equally deplore the fact that the Lowe building was destroyed, the occasion is not one to be used to further political ambition and to gratify desire to become city dictators.

There have been far greater fire losses than that sustained by the Union National Bank, but this is the first time to hear men identified with big institutions squawk.

American Highway Association.
The fourth American Road Congress, and the convention of the American Highway Association and its affiliated organizations, and the American Automobile Association, has been scheduled for Atlanta, Ga., during the week beginning November 9, 1914.

This announcement, which has been awaited by the various organizations working for better roads, was made in Washington by J. E. Pennybaker, secretary of the American Road Congress. The convention city was selected some time ago, but the date was left open until Mr. Pennybaker made definite announcement in Washington.

It was also announced that in addition to the road organizations, committees of the American Bar Association and the American Bankers Association would work in conjunction with the American Highway Association to make the fourth road congress crystallize the movement for more uniform road laws and a better system of financing road improvement throughout the country.

This will be the first meeting of the American Road Congress in the South and is a recognition of the great energy and progress that has been made in that section in the movement for improved roads. In 1913, about \$40,000,000 was expended by southern states on their public roads, in addition to the \$50,000,000 of state convicts Georgia alone had her entire convict force numbering nearly 5,000 engaged in road construction.

The tremendous importance of guarding against extravagance in expenditures is shown by the fact that while a recent report of the Census Bureau indicates that the total federal debt of the forty-eight states last year was \$479,157,000, in the single year of 1912 the states spent about \$142,000,000 on roads. The total indebtedness had been accumulating for years and yet in one year an amount equal to about one-third was spent on roads. This subject will be dealt with exhaustively at the coming congress.

One of the principal results hoped for by the management of the congress will be the establishment of state highway departments in the six southern states which have thus far failed to adopt the plan of state supervision, namely, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. As the road commissions of Indiana and Montana have failed to establish state highway departments for educational or constructive work.

The 1913 American Road Congress was held in Detroit, Mich., with attendance of about 4,000 representing forty-four states and with a vast array of exhibits in which the United States government, many of the states, educational institutions and over one hundred manufacturers participated. This year it is expected that the congress will have an attendance well over 5,000, and in preparation for the exposition to be held in connection with the congress, under the direction of Charles P. Light, business manager, the city is preparing to erect temporary structures covering the entire street space on either side of the auditorium and to close traffic during the entire congress, a viaduct, extending two blocks. Steps are now being taken toward securing favorable railroad rates and committees are being formed to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the congress which will include many of the most distinguished men of the nation.

The Long Distance Telephone.
Bearing on the question of government ownership of telephone lines, statistics have recently been submitted to Congress which purport to show that, in comparison with the charges made in foreign countries, the rates paid in this country for toll and long distance conversations are excessive. A comparison of the prices of any two articles, to be of real value, however, presupposes that the quality of the two articles compared is nearly equal. Nothing could be so absurd as to compare the price of a pair of roller skates with the price of a bicycle. And yet both articles are means of conveyance. So, too, is it futile to measure—one against the other—the costs of two services which, while similar in name, are so widely differing in character as the long distance telephone services of America and Europe.

The rates for toll or long distance telephone service in this country and in Europe can only be properly compared after careful consideration as to the availability and rapidity of the means of communication offered by the slower telephone connection is essential, the less is the value of that connection, for the telephone is essentially a means of ready when you want it communication; otherwise it fails utterly to fulfill its designed function.

And what does even brief investigation show us as to the quality of service furnished under government ownership? Let us consider France first. A long distance call, even from Paris, can be made only after arranging for an appointment. A time is set for the call. If he is not on hand, the subscriber loses his

place on the appointment list and must make a new appointment. If he exceeds his time limit, the communication is cut off while he is still talking.

A business man of Paris, wishing to make an important toll call, recently had to rise at 6 o'clock in the morning in order to get a good position on the appointment list. Another day he sought an appointment for the middle of the forenoon and was confronted with a fourteen-hour delay.

Long distance telephone service such as the French government is furnishing, despite public criticism and protest, would not for one moment be tolerated by the American people. And France is not the only country which is hampered by its telephone talks, as the condition described above is more or less prevalent in all the countries which are laboring under a governmental monopoly of the telephone. Countless examples of the woeful lack of long distance lines between foreign cities and towns and the apparent incompetence in the handling of the telephone traffic, have been cited in the press of this country and of Europe. Insufficient facilities for handling even the ordinary traffic between foreign cities results in a delay of one hour on calls between London and Paris, twenty minutes between London and Brussels, thirty-six between Berlin and Paris, and even longer periods on calls between other of the large European cities.

This is the character of service which has been compared with the long distance service of the United States for the purpose of pointing out an unwarranted disparity of rate—"deferred service," they call it over there, which is the laughing stock of every American who attempts to use it. An enjoyable press item appeared recently in one of the continental papers, in which it was reported that during a long distance aeroplane flight it was attempted to telephone from the starting point to the finishing point, announcing that the flight had just begun. But, strange as it may seem to us in this finish line before the telephone message did, to the uproarious amusement of the assembled crowds.

In some foreign countries a "deferred service," so called, is furnished on long distance telephone messages of a pressing importance. But this special rush service, which at its best is hardly comparable in speed and quality with the regular long distance service of this country, is charged for at rates which are twice and often three times as high as the rates for "deferred service" and considerably higher than those charged for ordinary long distance service here.

Americans, whose dependence on the promptness and availability of the long distance telephone is universal, will find in this comparison a subject for careful thought in their consideration of the agitated postalization of the telephone systems of this country.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

He'll Get It.
"A lone train robber is working near Release's capital. No doubt he expects protection."—Wheeling Telegraph.

Everybody Denies Killing Rosenthal.
"Everybody denies killing Rosenthal, so we conclude that the poor man must have committed suicide."—Wheeling News.

Got Their Goat.
"The people of Peru have sent Mr. Bryan a pet llama. And we understand that Col. Roosevelt got their goat."—Parkersburg Dispatch News.

Wouldn't Be Surprised.
"We shall not be surprised to hear from the Mexican Constitutionalists that Benton was not killed at all, but that he committed suicide."—Wheeling Register.

Pretty Promiscuous.
"Hist! See anything of amalgamation about your neighborhood? Getting pretty promiscuous over the state."—Charleston Mail.

How Did This Happen?
"The Department of Agriculture has astonished Congress by asking only \$969,000 more appropriations than were voted for last year."—Huntington Herald-Dispatch.

Don't.
"The report of the Illinois insurance commissioner, made public for the year of 1913, shows that forty women of Illinois lost their lives last year using kerosene and gasoline to light the kitchen fire. Its a bad practice; don't do it. And don't blow out the gas."—Grafton Sentinel.

A Fellow Feeling.
"Nothing particularly surprising about the attitude of Senator Chilton in having decided to support the president in the matter of charging American vessels with tolls for passing through the Panama canal. It is a sort of fellow feeling. Senator Chilton's law firm represents the owners

Hair Falling?

Then stop it! Stop it now! You can do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Does not color the hair.

Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

of the toll bridge across the Kanawha at Charleston.—Bluefield Telegraph.

Refreshing.
"Ten years ago we had a Republican secretary of state, and an American citizen was held by the Moroccan bandit, Raisuli, for ransom. Mr. Hay's dispatch: "We want either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," resulted in the immediate release of the American citizen. How refreshing it is to read of that in these humble days of "watchful waiting."—Wheeling Intelligencer.

SAYINGS OF A NUT

The groundhog appears to have crawled in his hole. Hope he stays there.

An exchange says that highway-men prosper in South Carolina. Why shouldn't they, when their leader has the law on his side?

An exchange says that a robber held up a newspaper man for his money. The robber should be sent to the insane asylum instead of jail.

An exchange says that T. R. has the goat of the people of Peru. He might be asked that Peru is not alone in this respect.

Huerta announces that the Mexican federalists will now take the aggressive. The champagne stock must have been replenished.

Coming Events in Clarksburg

Thursday, March 12—"Mutt and Jeff in Panama," Robinson Grand theater.

Friday, March 13—Richards and Pringle's minstrels, Robinson Grand theater.

Wednesday, March 25—Hebrew society dance, Hoffman Hall.

Tuesday, March 31—"Stop Thief," Robinson Grand theater.

BURGLARY

Charge Formally Preferred against Man Caught Robbing Enterprise Store.

Steven Citovitch, the foreigner who was caught robbing the general store of the Consolidation Coal Company and the postoffice therein at Enterprise early Saturday morning, and who was brought to the county jail here, will be tried on a burglary charge before Justice T. G. Nicewarner.

E. N. Wilcox, a constable at Enterprise, preferred the charge against the prisoner Monday evening. The charge is for the burglary of the store. Federal authorities will likely give attention to the burglary of the post-office. The justice will hear the case within the next two or three days.

Irrigation has been practiced in Spain nearly a century, the first canal having been begun in 1814.

A. K. Thorn & Co.

Empire Building
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE
We insure your property or life.

Representing Companies with more than \$500,000,000.00 Assets.

Our Daily Motion Pictures

The advertising columns of this newspaper are daily motion pictures of the business activity of this community and a good part of the rest of the world.

They show the ebb and flow of trade. They reflect the prosperity of our people.

If this newspaper did nothing else than to present these advertisements to its readers day by day it would be rendering good service.

Every newspaper reader should be an advertising reader.

It means being better informed and being posted at all times as to the good things the market offers.

It is the kind of reading that is entirely to your profit.

Begin today—the advertisements are particularly interesting.

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL TRADE AT THE WATTS-LAMBERD COMPANY

WHY NOT NOW?

We Give "S & H" Green Trading Stamps with Cash Purchases



A Charming Array Of Spring Millinery

The new Millinery for this season will prove most attractive because of the many different materials shown.

You are invited to visit our Millinery Parlors and inspect the many beautiful new hats including many exclusive French models.

TRIMMED SAILORS

Sailor Hats will be greatly worn for both street and dress wear, and one of the pleasing features is that colors as well as black are being shown.

Trimmed Sailors of Hems and Milans, in many colors including Black, Sapphire, Navy, Tango. Trimmings of ribbons and novelty ornaments. Prices \$3.50 to \$5.00.

New WAISTS

Neck Beads, "Maxxie" Necklaces, Tango Vee Pins, Tango Hair Pins and Barrettes, Vanity Cases, Mesh Bags, Crepe de Chine Ties and Bows, Fancy Ribbons, Boudoir Caps, Camisole Laces, Novelty Belts, Leather and Fabric Hand Bags.

Permit us to talk Waists to you. Allow us to show our Waists to you. Ours is not an ordinary line; it is rather one that you may find—somewhere—certainly not everywhere. We aim to follow the dictates of Fashion, infuse originality and proffer a diversity in each garment, that inspires it with attractiveness. Our Waists are extremely low in price to meet the wants of the woman of moderate means and good taste.

These Are Busy Days In Clarksburg's Greatest Ready-to-Wear Store

A Showing of New Spring Costumes Is Now Wonderfully Complete

A Stylish New Suit of Crepe Gabardine, \$16.50

Made of beautiful new fabric, Crepe Gabardine. A very stunning suit and a copy of a Paris model. Coat lined with Silk Messaline. The new short coat has kimono sleeves, finished with cuffs, skirt one of the new single ripple tunic model that are all the rage in fashion centers. Colors, Tango, Copenhagen, Navy, Wisteria, Tan and Black. Complete range of Ladies' and Misses' sizes.

The Newest Spring Styles In Ladies' Tailored Skirts \$5.00, \$6.98, \$8.98, \$10.00

At these very popular prices we show the very newest advanced models, in one and two tier and ruffle tunic style. The materials are serges, gabardine and black serges. The Tailored skirt will enjoy great popularity during the coming season. Don't fail to see these beautiful new skirt models.

WE ANNOUNCE

A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF NEW SPRING SILKS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 16TH. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Particulars Later.

Do You Need a Brass or Enamel Bed?

An opportunity awaits you here to save money on the purchase of Brass or Enamel Beds, also springs and mattresses. Complete line to select from.

FINE NEW EMBROIDERIES AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

Hundreds of yards of beautiful new Embroideries are now on display. All the latest spring styles in a variety of widths and designs.

25c Swiss Edges	15c Yd.
50c Swiss Flouncing, 18 in. wide	25c Yd.
30c Corset Cover Embroidery	25c Yd.
\$1.00 Swiss Flouncing, 27 inches wide	59c Yd.
\$1.50 Embroidered Voile Flouncing, 45 inches wide	79c Yd.
\$1.50 Swiss All-over Embroidery	98c Yd.

STORE CLOSURE AT 5:30 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY

4 Per Cent

Start A Savings Account With This Bank And Watch It Grow

Many good things are said about our methods of conducting this bank. All who avail themselves of our services are well pleased and they will tell you so. This is exclusively a Savings Bank—a Bank for the masses—we welcome the small accounts as gladly as we do the larger ones.

ALL ACCOUNTS AT THIS BANK DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT.

GEO. L. DUNCAN, Secy. and Treas.

The Lowndes Savings Bank and Trust Co.

R. T. LOWNDES, President.

4 Per Cent